

WOMEN SPECTATORS HISS AS FRENCH BLUEBEARD GOES ON TRIAL

11 DEATHS BLAMED ON PARISIAN

Landru Smiles at Crowded Courtroom—Jury Is Selected and Testimony Begun.

By NEWTON C. PARKE.
International News Service.

VERSAILLES, France, Nov. 7.—France's most sensational murder trial since the acquittal of the wife of former Premier Joseph Caillaux of the murder charge in the summer of 1914 opened today when Henri Landru, "modern bluebeard," was arraigned charged with killing a dozen "wives" and fiancées for their money.

Crowd Storms Court.
A tremendous crowd, composed mainly of women, stormed the courtroom, but were held back by a cordon of fifty policemen that guarded the entrance. Admission was by ticket only.

Landru was taken into the courtroom by a secret passage. He was calm and seemed amused at the excitement his case had aroused. As he sat in the dock and glanced about the crowded courtroom he smiled occasionally.

The first sensation came when it was learned that the police had discovered a woman named Desiree Guillou, whose name and age are the same as that of Landru's fourth "fiancee."

The prosecution had alleged at the preliminary hearings that she met Landru in June, 1915, and lived with him at his villa at Vernouillet until the following August, when she disappeared. It was assumed by the prosecution that she had been killed.

It is now reported that the woman was found working as a governess in a wealthy Paris family. She had been questioned by the police and admitted answering Landru's marriage inquiries.

Landru sat at the left of the judge's bench alongside Matri Glaffieri, one of the keenest criminal lawyers in France.

The warden of the Versailles jail said that Landru had spent a quiet night. He arose early as usual and drank two cups of coffee without eating his allowance of bread. He was in good humor and humored the strains of a once popular love ditty.

When he entered court Landru was manacled and guarded by two gendarmes. He wore a neat, dark suit, and his derby hat was carried by one of the policemen.

Unexpected speed was made in securing a jury. The full jury was sworn in at 1:30 o'clock, and the prosecutor immediately began reading the indictment.

Women Hiss Accused.
Several women dressed in black, relatives of some of the alleged victims, hissed when Landru entered the courtroom. Landru disregarded them, but smiled and winked at the smartly gowned women who filled the spectators' gallery.

The prisoner stood while he gave his pedigree. He spoke in a voice scarcely above a whisper. The indictment charged Landru with the specific murder of eleven women.

Direct examination of Landru by the advocate General Godefrid, in charge of the prosecution, will make formal demand that Landru be sent to the guillotine.

"We have nothing up our sleeve," said M. Glaffieri to the International News Service. "We believe that the prosecution will fail to make out even a circumstantial case. Landru will contend that he never killed a woman; that he never even struck a woman in his life."

Landru was alleged to have burned the corpses of some of his alleged victims in his villa at Gambais. He contends, however, that the ashes found there were from pork bones which he burned in his furnace. He declares that he cannot reveal the whereabouts of some of the missing women because he is pledged to secrecy.

Even money bets were made in Paris that Landru would be acquitted.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW UPHeld BY CIRCUIT COURT
UPPER MERIDEN, Md., Nov. 7.—That Maryland's compulsory school law must be complied with in Prince Georges county is evidenced by the conviction by a jury in the circuit court here of James Smith, of this town. Smith had been given a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Cox at Smithland, but took an appeal and asked a jury trial. Judge Fillmore Beall, in passing sentence, stated that in the future parents or guardians of school children who failed to comply with the compulsory school law would receive maximum penalty. The case is regarded as quite important, as it is the first of its kind in Prince Georges county.

13,000,000 PROTESTANTS BACK HARDING PEACE MOVE
NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A memorial signed by Protestant congregations representing more than 13,000,000 church members, will be presented to President Harding in Washington tomorrow endorsing his course in calling the conference on limitation of armament and every effort to bring about world peace.

The presentation will be made by Graham Patterson, publisher of the Christian Herald, and Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, its editor-in-chief.

Parliament Dissolved.
LONDON, Nov. 7.—President Almeda signed a decree yesterday dissolving Parliament. Elections have been fixed for December 11.

Oldest V. C. Hero To Attend Burial Of Yank Unknown

Sergeant George Richardson, V. C. ninety years old, the oldest holder of the Victoria Cross in the world, who lives at Euclid Hall, a military hospital, in Toronto, will go to Washington to attend the ceremony with the burying of an Unknown American soldier.

He is an Irishman and remarkably hardy for a man of his years. He won his V. C. in the Indian Mutiny in 1858 and is one of the few V. C.'s alive who received the decoration from Queen Victoria, who instituted the order, which has become the most coveted decoration in the world.

monial advertisements in May, 1915, but denies that she ever met him.

Answers Description.
Despite her story, she answers exactly the description of the missing "fiancee," even to the sixteen false teeth. She was born in the same town as the missing woman and admitted having lived in the same house at Paris as the missing woman. They had brought a crowd of richly gowned women from Paris. The women seemed more anxious to see Landru than to hear the formal interrogations put to the taleman.

Smiles Under Scrutiny.
There were about 400 persons in the courtroom, including witnesses, taleman, newspaper men and spectators. Every eye was turned upon Landru, but the prisoner bore up smiling and complacent under the scrutiny.

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U. S. TO DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS IN OIL CONTROL

State Dept. Frames 21 'Points' For Discussion at Disarmament Conference.

By HARRY L. ROGERS.
I. N. S. Staff Correspondent.
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Convinced that the petroleum problem has an important bearing upon any plan for the limitation of armaments and a better understanding among the nations, the Department of State has just completed a comprehensive study of the question, with especial attention to those phases which seem likely to lead to conflict of national interests.

Question Sure to Arise.
Though oil is not specifically mentioned on the agenda of the conference, there is little doubt that the subject will come up for discussion, and it was learned on high authority today that the American attitude toward the question has been tentatively formulated and is ready for submission to the other powers at the proper time.

This plan contemplates a working agreement between the various powers, based upon the principle of equal opportunity. In all there are twenty-one articles, or provisions, which may be summarized as follows:

1. The contracting parties to agree to conserve the world's supply of petroleum by the elimination of waste, by the use of scientific methods in the exploitation of new fields, and by the encouragement of capital to invest in the petroleum industry.

Petroleum Conference Formed.
2. Powers to agree to co-operate in the formation and maintenance of a permanent international petroleum conference to deal with all petroleum problems.

3. Powers to agree to the principle of equality of privilege to nationals of the contracting parties.

4. All governments to agree to prevent discrimination.

5. Powers to agree not to support their nationals who seek to obtain exclusive petroleum rights.

6. Powers to agree, however, that to encourage production it may be a part of wisdom to grant exclusive rights to extend over certain periods.

7. Powers to make joint representations to other states and their colonies to the end that no exclusive development rights shall be granted.

8. Nations to agree upon some just and equitable machinery for settling any disputes that may arise.

"Peace Court" Formed.
9. Equal privilege to be extended to all foreigners in the construction of pipelines, which shall serve as common carriers.

10. Powers to accord equal treatment to ships of the other powers in the matter of port facilities.

11. Nations to accord same oil bunkering facilities to ships of other nations in time of peace.

12. Contracting powers to make representations to their countries to the end that no discrimination in matter of bunkering facilities.

13. Each government to support the others in securing bunkering facilities.

14. Each government to inform the other as to companies in which it holds a majority interest and to agree that the acts of such companies will be acknowledged as its own acts.

15. Powers to agree that the principle of equality of treatment shall govern in all mandated territories; that American-controlled companies, approved by the United States, shall be given opportunity either by actual control of oil-bearing lands or by other arrangements, to acquire and dispose of an amount of oil equal to that of nationals of any third country and always at least one-half the amount given the mandatory power.

16. Prospecting to be freely permitted in mandated territories to the nationals of all countries during a period of two years after mandates come in force.

17. Mandated territory to be divided into rectangular blocks for exploitation and concessions, and granted to highest bidder. No two adjacent blocks to be granted in any one year to, or for, the same company.

18. No arrangement or agreement to be made which shall discriminate against the nationals of a third state with respect to the participation in the benefits from the mandated territory.

19. Governments not to support within period of two years any application by their respective nationals for petroleum rights to be granted by the governments of Persia, Russia, Rumania, Serbia, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, China, and Mexico, the particulars of which have not been published for a sufficient time to permit of the adjustment or the mode of settlement provided for in Article 9.

20. Powers not to support their nationals with regard to petroleum rights obtained in territory now or hereafter in military occupation or government, if those rights obtained during period of military occupation or prior to recognition by other parties to agreement.

21. Contracting governments to agree to make joint representations to that other states may become signatories to this agreement.

House Office Building Employee Once Cooked For Bismarck

Alex George, now eighty-two years old and at present employed at the House office building, served as chef for Bismarck back in 1870. It was when the famous German diplomat was occupying headquarters near Metz on December 1, 1870, that he ordered George to prepare the Christmas feast of goose breasts and ham. George was then thirty-one years old.

The American civil war was in its third year when George went with Bismarck, who had just then been made premier by the grandfather of the ex-Kaiser. When he resigned, at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, Bismarck presented him with 10,000 marks, then worth about \$2,500.

George started for America and is now an American citizen, having been naturalized since 1881. He is the right-hand man about the House office building.

ARBUCKLE GETS WEEK OF GRACE IN DEATH TRIAL

Case to Be Put Over Until Next Monday Because of Two Holidays This Week.

By ELLIS H. MARTIN.
International News Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Though scheduled to go on trial today for manslaughter as the result of the death of Virginia Rappe, one of the guests at his Labor Day rum party here, Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle, screen comedian, gained a week's grace.

A combination of circumstances entered into the delay. Two holidays this week—election day and Armistice Day—promised to break up the trial had it started, as scheduled. In addition, there had been doubt whether the defense attorneys would be able to gather certain evidence in the East in time. District Attorney Brady, gathering counter-evidence, was not able to complete his investigation by today.

Arbuckle, who with his wife, Mima Duffie Arbuckle, has been living for the last two weeks in a hotel, was on hand for the trial. By agreement, however, when the case was called before Superior Judge Louderback, a motion was scheduled to be made seeking the delay and in view of the agreement of both sides Judge Louderback was expected to set next Monday as the date for the opening of the trial.

The fact that today's appearance was to be purely formal did not prevent a crowd from gathering early in the hall of justice.

Despite the fact that Arbuckle has been living for two weeks within a stone's throw of the scene of the gay hotel party out of which the tragedy resulted, few persons knew the film star was in the city. The two weeks probably have been the quietest in the screen comedian's life—at least in recent years.

A photograph has furnished his chief diversion. Most of his meals have been served in his room.

DESERTED BRIDE WAITS 27 YEARS FOR DIVORCE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 7.—Wedded at Friendship, Cumberland county, N. J., the romance of Mrs. Elizabeth Goutiere Reed was shattered the day after the ceremony, according to the final decree of divorce which has been granted by Chancellor Walker from John Lawrence Reed.

According to the papers in the case, the couple were married on June 15, 1894, and Mrs. Reed charged that her husband deserted her the following day. After waiting—twenty-seven years for his return, she filed action for divorce.

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IF YOU HAD A NECK AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW, AND HAD SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN TONSILINE SHOULD QUICKLY RELIEVE IT ALL DRUGGISTS

When the Volstead law became effective there were 5,000,000 gallons of whiskey in bond in Maryland, but only about half that quantity remains, according to revenue officials. There were twenty-three distilleries in the State when the dry lid was clamped down, now there are but seventeen.

The distilleries, except one which was recently licensed to resume manufacture, are "dead" plants, but so long as they have liquor in bond they are designated as distilleries and close watch kept over their activities. Only the bonded warehouses and enough space for bottling are maintained as portions of the original distilling establishments.

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SUSPECT IN DUAL OHIO SLAYING IS UNDER ARREST

Man Held in Cincinnati on Stories of Two Others Remotely Connected, Police Say.

By International News Service.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Following the arrest in Cincinnati of Roy Chamblain, twenty-seven years old, police claim the double murder of Miss Louise Doyle, pretty church organist, and John W. Newman, twenty-six, and married, whose bodies were found in an abandoned farm house seven miles north of the city a week ago, has been practically cleared up, although Sheriff Rickey expects to make two more arrests in connection with the case shortly.

The additional suspects are under surveillance and their arrest is expected soon.

The two men whose arrests are expected had no hand in the murder, officials say, getting "cold feet" when it was learned that murder was contemplated by the man who hatched the plot should his victims fail to hand over their valuables without a fight.

The confession, made by this unnamed suspect, names Chamblain as the killer and gives robbery as the only motive.

Ex-U. S. Girl Gets L. of H.
PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Viscountess De Bretuel, who was formerly Edith Grant, of New York, has been decorated with the legion of honor in recognition of her war work at the soldiers' huts and canteens.

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MEDICAL MEN DISAGREE ON PROTECTION OF MILK

House Committee Must Decide Value of Tuberculin Test Health Officer Asks.

The House District subcommittee, which is trying to frame a pure milk law for the District, was yesterday confronted with the task of deciding a point in dispute between experts from the Department of Agriculture. The disagreement is over the vital question whether pasteurization of milk is not sufficient protection to the health of the community, without the additional safeguard of having herds tuberculin tested.

Dr. Frank L. Winant, veterinary inspector for the bureau of animal industry, declared that while pasteurization is a good thing so far as it goes, the tuberculin test is also essential, especially for the protection of milk given to infants.

Dr. E. C. Schroeder, superintendent of the experiment station, testified with equal emphasis that proper pasteurization affords protection not only from bovine tuberculosis but from many other diseases. He told the subcommittee that the additional protection afforded by the tuberculin test is of such infinitesimal value that the money so spent would better be expended in perfecting the pasteurization process.

Dr. William C. Fowler, District health officer, and author of a bill pending before the subcommittee, declared that the tuberculin test is necessary.

WHETHER or not Congress enacts pending legislation requiring the tuberculin testing of herds producing milk for use in the District of Columbia, we will continue our policy, inaugurated many years ago of supplying all our customers with milk from TUBERCULIN TESTED HERDS ONLY.

We appreciate and make use of the tuberculin test and MANY OTHER AIDS that modern science has devised to protect the wholesomeness and purity of all milk supplied by this dairy.

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ED. M. OYSTER, Jr.
HENRY N. BRAUNER, Jr.

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FURS FEATURE STYLE BOARDWALK PARADE

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 7.—There are a number of Canadians registered at beach front hotels. They furnished one of the feature of the Boardwalk turnout yesterday with their display of sumptuous furs. This contingent is arriving earlier each year to make the resort their winter home.

According to railroad officials, the traffic situation is considered very good to and from the resort at present. Five hundred excursionists came from New York for a day's outing on a twelve-car excursion train.

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2138-SWEET MAN O' MINE
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Italian Debt Climbs Steadily.

ROME, Nov. 7.—The Italian national debt amounted to \$3,719,000,000 in October, 1919; \$8,000,000,000 in October, 1920, and 106,721,000,000 lire in June, 1921. The increase is almost entirely accounted for by treasury bonds.

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